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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

The Good Time

To buy Boots and Shoes has come. Go to the Opera House Shoe Store.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.

Offices, Board of Trade Rooms, and corner of Irwin Street and Duquesne Way,

Now open for business. Messages transmitted with dispatch.

Splendid Display at Dunseath & Co.'s Jewelry establishment.

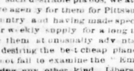
A piece of striking interest at this time is the Jewelry establishment of Dunseath & Co., No. 56 Fifth street. We passed an hour there yesterday in examining the new, elegant and extensive stock of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Music Boxes, &c., which this enterprising firm has just received from the manufacturers, and a finer display we think, has never been made in Pittsburgh. As the Holidays are in the near future the public will be sure to visit this establishment and make their purchases. Especial attention has been given to the Holiday supply of suitable articles for gifts, which in point of variety, design and richness cannot be surpassed. The colebrated American Watches can be had of Messrs. Dunseath & Co. who are the correspondent agents of the American Watch Company. We have great reason to be proud of these American time piece makers, for to them the world is indebted for the most correct and valuable watches that have been introduced since the time when the first impulse was given in this direction by the popularity of the watch as a necessary part of everybody's personal outfit. Improvement after improvement was invented in order to render action as correct as possible, until the highest degree of attainable excellence was reached by the American company, and their Watches now enjoy a world wide reputation, and are preferred in all the principal cities of Europe as well as being the favorite time piece with americans. The Watches are made in gold or silver, with the celebrated Personal movement in the Ladies' Watches, and Equation movement for Gentlemen's Watches. Messrs. Dunseath have also a fine stock of English, French and German Gold and Silver Watches. Another feature we noticed, is their extensive stock in Music Boxes, among which are several with the renowned Celestial Voice, and Bell Accompaniment. These Musical Boxes range in price from $6 50 to $325. Each one plays a variety of beautiful airs from the most celebrated operas and many of the most popular tunes of the times. Every note has clear, soft and delicate as the murmurings of an Aeolian harp. In Opera Glasses and other descriptions of these instruments enables us to speak with some degree of confidence respecting their superior qualities, and those who are familiar with their mechanical parts pronounce them unrivalled. Mr. Dunseath will also have a grand display of brilliant Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, French Marble and Bronze Mantel Clocks, Communion sets, Operaglasses, Tea sets, Fine Table Cutlery, etc. Intending purchasers of goods at this house is bought direct from the manufacturer. The firm comprises Messrs. W. G. Dunseath, J. L. Dunseath and Geo. W. Dunseath, Jr. Each member of this firm has been connected with the jewelry business for upwards of thirteen consecutive years, and all of them rank among the most skilful of our practical and experienced jewelers. We unhesitatingly recommend them to the attention of our readers, and will merely add that the excellent business character of Messrs. Dunseath & Co., is a sure guarantee that all who favor them with their patronage will be sure to deal with gentlemen of sound integrity.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial article, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found these made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantial ally built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular, as we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and disordered, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of annoyance and expense. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such a desirable piano, we have secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply we are able to offer, as we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market should call to examine the "Emerson" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Keller & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services of the choicest style of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness and their process at the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:



And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary, therefore, to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers who contract the sale.

no12-wd-ym

A Mammoth Cracker Manufactory

S. S. Marvin, the great cracker man of the West, has recently enlarged his facilities by purchasing the next largest concern in this region—viz: the old and celebrated establishment of Messrs. J. Davis, Liberty street, foot of Fourth—and here Mr. Marvin is turning out the crackers on the ground where Messrs. Davis carried on the business for *seventeen years*, and gained a great name in their line.

This Marvin is a wonder for enterprise, as a visit to either his Fourth street or his Liberty street factory will demonstrate. The quantity of crackers cakes, ginger snaps, &c., daily manufactured, is incredible; and the basis of all is the material used is the whitest and sweetest that comes to this market.

"What Twenty-five Cents will Do."

1st. It will purchase one of the innumerable useful or fancy articles (in many cases worth double the amount), that we sell for **25** cents.

2d, It entitles you without further charge, to one of our registered orders calling for some article in our store, worth from **$1 00** to **$150**, which you can have for **$1 00.**

3d. Call at Evans' Novelty Store, 63 Fifth street, and satisfy yourself in regard to "what **25** cents will do."

Hygienic Wine,

The most eminent physicians prescribe this invaluable food. Hygienic Wine is not a secret preparation as shown by the published formula. It is really a most delightful tonic, and was endorsed as such, after a careful test, by the most prominent members of the American Medical Association, in this city. It is made of the finest sherry, and imported direct from Paris. A single trial will convince you of its superiority. For sale by all leading Druggists. H. K. Sellers & Co., Agents. Trio

A Word to the Ladies.

In making your selections of presents for gentlemen remember that at Murdock & Putnam's, 78 Fifth street, you will find the most elegant assortment of fine Kid and Cashsin gloves, lined and unlined; also, the most beautiful Silk Scarfs, Tie Ends, Mufflers, Silk Suspenders, fine Merino Half Hose, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, together with many other nice goods that make up the gentlemen's wardrobe.

James Gushow,

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these virtuous cities had better see him ere he "lights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the Commercial Counting Room.

Plymouth Fair and Festival.

City Hall, To-night will be repeated the beautiful spectacle of the Reconstruction of the Union by thirty young Ladies. Music by the band.

Call and See

"Liming's Improved Stove Damper." It has a pile of money in it for active, energetic men. J. N. Whidden, No. **11** Fifth street.

The Office and Study Lamp.

Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. **100** Wood street. If

Plymouth Fair and Festival,

City Hall. Dinner and Supper to-day and evening.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Winter Term opens Dec. **6.** Apply immediately.

The Daily Commercial

Important to Wool Growers.

The wool growers of Pennsylvania and Ohio, who have been anxiously expecting favorable consideration of their claims for protection, at the hands of Congress, we fear are doomed to disappointment. It is said by those who are in a position to be well informed, that the tariff bill which is in course of preparation by Special Commissioner Wells, will fix the duty on wool in competition with American fleeces at six cents instead of ten cents, and ten per cent. *ad valorem*, as provided in the House bill of last session. It is also asserted that he will recommend a general reduction of duties on raw materials. Tell being the case it is the duty of wool growers to sound the alarm, and send to Congress such evidence as they can gather to thwart the movements of the free traders.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says: It is announced, on the best authority, that the contract will be closed with New York capitalists, before the first of January, for the commodious Washington and Ohio Railroad which I wo years,

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1866. NO. 82.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE CAPITAL.

Important Queries.

Freedman's Bureau to be Continued.

Female Suffrage Voted Down

Probable Passage of the District Suffrage Bill.

Limitation in Cases of Treason.

A Buncombe Speech by Jack Rogers.

Serious Charges Against Revenue Officers.

Blackmailing and Compounding Frauds

The National Banking Law.

AMENDMENTS AGREED UPON.

Probable Independent Tariff Bill.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial Question.

Thad. Stevens on Status of Jeff. Davis.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1866.

The Late Appointments.

Nothing interesting or important transpired in the Senate, to day. Mr. Trumbull introduced a resolution inquiring of the President if he has made any appointments since the recess, and if so, what are such appointees had been paid. Special inquiry is made in regard to the recently appointed surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

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Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill. It looks to the continuance of the Bureau and the enlargement of its powers.

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The Senate then took up the bill which was taken up in discussing the suffrage bill for the district, and a number of speeches were made, most of them being read from manuscripts. Grimes followed a long one of his own, which, with a couple of quires, and Sprague came in after with about a quire and a half. A few short speeches of an extemporaneous character were made, after which the amendment to strike out the word "male" was voted down by 9 to 37. Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Foster, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Wade voted in the affirmative.

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In the House to-day Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to report annually to Congress the progress made in the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes.

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The credentials of Benjamin Efferson, representative elect from Texas, were presented in the House to-day, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

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The bill to repeal what is known as the act of limitation in cases of treason was reexamined in the House to-day to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Stevens and others looked upon it as *ex post facto* legislation.

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Mr. Rodgers, of New Jersey, in concluding his speech on this bill, used the following language: "God Almighty in eternity will write in letters of gold, upon the front of the altar of Christianity, the name of Andrew Johnson as the one pure patriot of these troublous times." This was received with shouts of laughter on the radical side of the House.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported in the House, contains an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the repair of the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. Congress is called upon to supply a deficiency of eighty thousand dollars in the public binding and four hundred and fifty thousand in the public printing, and to appropriate forty thousand dollars as the government subsidy for the overland telegraph line.

Public Land Sales.

There was an unusual activity in land operations during the month of November last. There were 62,256 acres of the public lands disposed of at Massaukaw, Wisconsin, and Boonville, Missouri, offices, the greater portion of the land sold being for the benefit of actual settlement and cultivation, and will add about three hundred and fifty farms to those States.

Compounding Frauds.

The Committee of the House appointed yesterday to investigate frauds against revenue officers in blackmailing, and compounding with defrauders of the Government, consists of Messrs. Darling, Beaman, Eggleston, Myers and Trimble. Startling developments in New York are said to be expected. The Committee will go to New York on Thursday night, and commence investigations on Friday. It will not go to the West until after the holidays. It is the intention to examine the cases of the officers who have been in and are now out, as well as those who are now in.

Wyckham B. Rose, of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris; H. Ewing, of Kansas, Minister Resident at Bogota; Lewis D. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident at Bogota.

PUNISHMENT OF SOLDIERS.

The following order was issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 95.

Paragraph 895, revised regulations of the army is hereby modified to read as follows:

895. The legal punishment for soldiers by sentence of court martial according to the jurisdiction of the court, are death, imprisonment, imprisonment on bread and water diet, solitary confinement, hard labor, forfeitures of pay and allowances, discharge from service, reprimand; and when both combined differs, reduction to ranks, periods of confinement, and in aggravated or repeated cases of desertion, and second desertion of several military confinement or confinement on bread and water shall not exceed fourteen days at any one time, and intervals of periods of such confinement not less than such periods and not exceeding eight days in any one year. Enlisted men for purely military offenses shall be confined in a station, garrison or post guard, and when soldiers or other than military offenses are sentenced to confinement the sentence will be disapproved by the commanding officer of the station.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens's bill, reported yesterday from the Committee on Appropriations, to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal year, and which is made the special order for to morrow, embraces the following items: For public printing, $80,000; binding, $50,000; bureau of statistics, $6,000; fuel, light and labor in Treasury building, $25,000; to refund Sixth Auditor, $8,000; marine hospital, Louisville, $10,000; fencing grounds south of President's house, $14,000; repairs of Treasury building, $25,000; furniture and repairs of furniture, $10,000; same for Treasury building, $20,000; heating apparatus in public buildings, $10,000; facilitating communication by telegraph, $40,000; surveying local steamboat inspectors, $7,000; watchmen for public buildings, $2,750; deficiency for work done in Washington Aqueduct, $120,000; for light, fuel and oil to Washington aqueduct, $12,000; contingencies of State Department, $250,000.

By the NEW ORLEANS Route.

The special commission to inquire into the New Orleans riots held a meeting to day, and took the testimony of Messrs. Fish and Durant. The latter was President of the State convention of Louisiana in 1864. He said that he recently a repetition of that given by him to the military commission recently held and existed while the Senate was last in session, and if so whether such appointees had been paid. Special inquiry is made in regard to the recently appointed surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

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Sufrratt's Safe Keeping.

The United States Marshal here has made preparations for the safe keeping of John Surratt, on his arrival.

The Tariff.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon take up the Tariff bill. If the Senate Finance Committee's amendments are unsatisfactory, the Ways and Means will get up an independent bill.

Cowan's Successor.

The Pennsylvania Senatorial contest excites interest here. The opponents of Cameron are hunting up charges against him.

The New Orleans Riot.

The Special New Orleans Committee organized to-day and adjourned to-morrow night for New Orleans. They heard some slight evidence of New Orleans gentlemen to-day.

Jeff. Davis's Status.

The position taken by Mr. Stevens in the House yesterday, in regard to the legal status of Jeff. Davis, is the general topic of conversation to-day. Mr. Stevens said he did not believe that Mr. Davis could be tried for treason. His offense was that of a belligerent, not of a traitor, and he was utterly opposed to passing laws to hang a man, passed after his offense, and for the purpose of hanging him.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR NYE.

Mr. Stewart yesterday received a telegram from San Francisco, stating that Senator Nye, of Nevada, received a majority in the Legislature, and will undoubtedly be re-elected.

LOUISIANA RAILROADS.

General Bloomfield, of New Orleans, is here. His business is connected with the rebuilding of the railroads in Louisiana. There is little doubt but that he will be successful.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Official advices have been received at Grant's headquarters from Gen. Sheridan. There is nothing of importance in reference to affairs on the Rio Grande.

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

The bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary of the House repealing the act of 1790, which limits prosecutions for treason to three years, has created a profound sensation, and the first legislator who of that body has been promptly seized upon to test the proposition as a nonsuits one. Many leading Republicans including Mr. Stevens, will resist the proposition to the last, as an *ex post facto* law.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The following important nominations were sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation: John A. Dix, of New York, Minister Plenipotentiary to France; A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Minister Resident at San Salvador; Jesse Sayes, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Liberia; H. S. Peck, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Hayti; John McGinnis, Jr., of Illinois, Minister Resident at Stockholm; A. G. Lawrence of Rhode Island, Minister Resident at Costa Rica;

BY THE CABLE.

French Evacuation of Rome.

The Arrest of Surratt

Gov. Wright Seriously Ill.

The Bolivar a Colombian Vessel.

Fenians Embarking for America

The Fenian Steamer Bolivar.

LONDON, December 12, Noon.—The suspected Fenian steamer Bolivar is strictly guarded.

Evacuation of Rome.

ROME, December 11.—The Pope is at Vecchia. On the 29th a French regiment left for home, evacuating Castle San Angelo. The Pontifical flag was hoisted over the Castle.

ROME, December 12, Noon.—The French Minister informed the Pope that if he withdrew from Rome the French troops could not support him.

Surratt.

The man who gave information about Surratt is a French Canadian named St. Marie. He betrayed Surratt through jealousy, and says Surratt told him that the Lincoln assassination was a preconcerted plot. Surratt carried direct from Davis's Cabinet from Richmond the principal details of the plot to Washington, and the assassination was not only in accordance with the desire of Davis's Cabinet, but was done by their direction and orders.

Illness of Gov. Wright.

BERLIN, December 12.—Gov. Wright, the American Ambassador, is seriously ill.

The Bolivar Again.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, December 12.—The steamer Bolivar, seized on suspicion of being intended for a Fenian man-of-war, has been claimed by the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, as the legitimate property of his Government. The Bolivar is the vessel which went to Lagunyra in charge of English officers and crew, for delivery to Maximilian's government. The crew there insisted on being retained in the ship, which was refused. They thereupon left the port with her, and returned to England. She will now probably be handed over to the Columbian Government. The excitement in reference to her has died out.

Fenians Coming.

CORK, Wednesday Evening, December 12.—A large number of Fenians have embarked at this and other Irish ports for America.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, December 12.—The steamers Hibernia and Washington have arrived.

CUXHAVEN, Wednesday, December 12.—The ship Mary Baker, from Philadelphia, has arrived at this port very leaky.

WEXFORD, IRELAND, Wednesday, December 12.—The ship Indus, bound to Philadelphia, is ashore near this place.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, December 12, Evening.—The provision market is dull.

LONDON, Noon, December 12.—Consols opened at 89¾@89¾, 71; Illinois Central, 77¾; Erie, 47¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, December 12 Evening.—The Money market is easier. The consols loan advanced ¼ per cent, closing at 89¾ for money. The following are the closing prices for American securities: United States 6 20s, 71; Erie, 47¾; Illinois Central shares, 77¾.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

A new rolling mill company has been formed in Columbus, and work on the erection of the mill will be pushed forward actively.

Colonel H. H. Sage, of Circleville, on Tuesday evening last, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. He was discovered, and a physician called in, who succeeded in preventing consequences. The causes for the rash act are unknown.

It is estimated that twenty-five portable saw mills will have been in operation in Athens county, within six months.

Mr. J. Henry Venier, of Ironton, has written a dramatic poem, in four acts, entitled "The Tragedy of Oregon," which for the production of the copyright has been secured.

Mrs. Mitchell, aged sixty-four years, a resident of Steubenville, committed suicide by taking a dose of poison. Her daughter had inquired of one of the neighbors if they could not obtain some chloroform for the use of her mother, in case of painful circumstances. This so enraged the old lady, that she commenced fighting the daughter, and then went home and drank off the poison. A neighbor went into the house and found the old lady in a terrible condition, and in a few minutes she reeled around and fell to the floor, when she instantly expired.

R. M. Neely, Esq., a distinguished member of the Steubenville bar, died in that city very suddenly Monday evening, from disease of the heart, in the fiftieth year of his age.

German Library Lectures.

The members of the German Library, being desirous of having a course of lectures on the history of the middle ages, selected Henry Meinardus, Esq., Jr., to prepare them. The first lecture of this course have demonstrated the wisdom of the selection, and given great expectations of further pleasant literary instruction and enjoyment. There is something solid and substantial in the manner of treating upon a given subject of peculiar interest, when compard with the itinerant method now so common in this country.

In the first lecture, which was of the same time (one hour), this talented gentleman gave a philosophic disquisition on the importance of the study of history, not only for its political influence, but for its social conditions.

The first part of the second lecture was confined to the influence of the Roman people, with the various influences of race therein blended, and adescription of their manners and customs, domestic relations and their liberal republican form of government. In the second part he spoke of the influence of Christianity, and its wonderful power in reclaiming mankind from barbarism, to which we have ever had the pleasure of listening. The peculiar characteristics of the German people of that epoch, specially fitted them for the acceptation of the Christian religion, and enabled them to become at a later period its standard bearers.

We anticipate with pleasure the coming lectures, which will, no doubt, embrace many of the most absorbing subjects in history, viz: The Crusades, Feudal System, Chivalry, &c.

Loan Effort Repudiated.

The reported settlement by Consul Morse, of London, made with Francis, Trenholm & Co., the notorious blockade runners and agents of the Rebel Government during the war, was made without the knowledge or authority of Minister Adams or Consul Dudley of Liverpool, and is not satisfactory to the Government. It has, therefore, been repudiated.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The gold in the Treasury held to day $57,710,000 of which $21,481,092 is in gold certificates, the balance being coin and bullion. Of the latter amount the coin receipts have largely diminished during the last month, which, with the interest account, will explain the balance of the present increase.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

During the month of November 62,256 acres of public land were disposed of at Boonville, Mo., and Boonville, Mo., offices. The greater portion of these lands have been taken for actual settlement and cultivation, and will add about 350 farms to those States.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House, although not so exclusively attractive as before the session of Congress commenced, still attracts many visitors. The usual rumors presented themselves to-day as to the addition to official interviews with members of the Cabinet, the President found time to receive many of those seeking audiences.

THE NAVY.

Commander G. H. Cooper, of the United States ship Shenandoah, reports the arrival of the Navy from Key West the sailing of the Wyoksi from that place for the coast of Cuba. The health of the officers and crew was much improved.

CONSUL FOR COSTA RICA.

The President has recognized Allan A. Burton as Consul of Costa Rica for the State of Kentucky, to reside at Louisville.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $671 070.

THE FENIANS.

Sailing of a Privateer

Cunard Steamer to be Captured

BOSTON, December 12.—A Fenian privateer is said to have successfully eluded Federal vigilance, and to be now on the high seas. Several days ago, the last of last week, *en route* for the Liverpool coast. Her name is Erin, and is alleged to be the schooner Estelle, of 200 tons burden, and is said to be armed with the most improved and deadliest weapons, stifled the caliber to that of the vessel, with a rifled 68-pound pivot gun aft, and six others; a picked crew of more than two hundred men, who have been service in our iron-clads. Lieut. Burke, her commander, was a prominent one in the navy during the war and distinguished himself at Roanoke. His assistant, Lieut. Berwick, was also in the same service, while Lieutenant Samuel Jones was at one time engineer in the Florida and Alabama. The other officers have all seen service. Fenian officials state that before leaving for Ireland, Stephens issued letters of marque and reprisal to the Estelle to capture, burn, sink or destroy any English vessels out of neutral waters she may encounter, and Captain Burke announced his intention to make a clean sweep of the British ship. It is declared the incoming Cunard steamer is to be captured at all hazards, and to this end the Estelle has shaped in the track of the expected vessels. Others will follow as circumstances dictate, it is boldly asserted, that a portion of the arms and men on the Estelle to the first available English craft captured, and thus improvise another privateer.

SUFFOLK, December 12.—The Court today declined arguing the second plea regarding the jurisdiction of the Court.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Official reports from Florida indicate considerable ill feeling from the officers there, arising from the possession of confiscated property by parties who purchased real estate at Confederate confiscation sales, refusing to acknowledge their claims to refugee owners. The Courts in some counties sustained the holders of such property, but the United States Courts against persons holding property confiscated and sold by the United States Government. General Pleasonton, commanding the State, thinks that the troops cannot be safely removed.

The Amendment in the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., December 12.—It is stated that only four members of the Legislature can be relied on to vote for the Constitutional Amendment.

New York Central Railroad Election.

ALBANY, December 12.—The election of the Central Railroad resulted in the election of Henry Keep as President, and W. G. Fargo as Vice President.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M

MEXICO.

Affairs on the Rio Grande

Election Talked of at Matamoras

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The steamship St. Mary arrived to day from the Rio Grande, with Brevet Major General Sheridan on board. General Sheridan returned from the Rio Grande on the St. Mary. Canales, instead of being arrested, is to be put in command of troops under Escobedo, and is to leave for the interior. Carvajal is in command of the rebels. General Escobedo and General Sheridan had an interview in Brownsville, and afterwards received a visit from a Staff officer of the latter.

Nearly fifty penitentiary convicts started overland from Brownsville on the 6th, in charge of the Sheriff, for the penitentiary in Austin, Texas, with an escort of United States troops.

A counter was talked of in Matamoras, and business was commencing reviving. Some of the goods have been brought back from Brownsville, and stores had been opened, but there were fears of a forced loan. Both papers in Brownsville defend and praise the course of Gen. Sedgwick. The *Liberal* of the 12th of November says the French had evacuated San Luis Potosi, but Mejia remained with a thousand men. The Liberals were within ten leagues of that place.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Havana dates to the 8th are received by the steamer Eagle. The steamer Ecle Freal arrived with Vera Cruz dates of the 24, and City of Mexico of the 25th. Inhabitants of Vera Cruz made great demonstrations of joy on the last day, in honor of the announcement that Maximilian had determined to stay in Mexico. The Prefect had issued orders for the illumination. Maximilian, in a great spirit of abnegation, as he said, had determined to adhere to Mexico, in defense of which he proposed to shed the last drop of his blood.

The French General Douay had reached the City of Mexico from Potosi on the 21st, and continued on his march to Puebla. General Castagny's section of French troops had reached Orizaba, *en route* to the coast. The French garrison were to leave Vera Cruz on the 27th.

Juarez is reported to be at Saltillo. The greater portion of Tehuacan is in the hands of the Liberals. Philanthropic would-be-aid to the Liberals, Pepito, was threatened by Corona. Juarez will receive no offers to foreigners in Mexico to join him. Durango was defeated by the Liberals on the 17th. Mejia is about retiring from San Luis Potosi, and the Liberals have been in his advance every of the night's women. Puebla has been declared open to the commerce of the world so long as Vera Cruz is occupied by the French.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 12.

A MISTAKE.

A London paper says:—The basis of the agreement between the United States and France relative to Mexico is, that certain tracts of land shall be left open to French colonization, and a guarantee given by the United States that the Mexican bondholders shall remain intact.

REVENUE SWINDLERS.

The testimony against revenue officers Devlin, Dillon and Levin shows strongly that they branded whiskey to defraud the Government.

SOCK GRABBES.

The *Herald* to-day contains an insulting editorial, calling the papers out of the city to task for their course in relation to the "Sock Grabbers."

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at a meeting this morning, referred the following subjects to appropriate committees: Granting indiscriminately the privilege of unlimited insurance; settling questions of responsibility in case of leases; payment of claims before maturity and before the cause of fire is satisfactorily ascertained; the question of insurance on property exposed to explosion; to secure municipal action to prevent the present storage of coal oil and extra hazardous articles in the city; to secure the organization of local boards, and adopt measures for the prevention of incendiarism throughout the country; and the adoption of the most efficient measures to detect and punish incendiarism.

At the afternoon session of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters a resolution was offered, and after discussion referred to the Committee on Organization, which would naturally abolish all local boards in the State laws. Fourth, It is an effort to force upon the people of the South a system of labor

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1866.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS show that the alleged ingratitude of republics is a sin not yet fairly chargeable to this Government. As an example—the War Department has expended $1,144,791 for the burial of 341,670 soldiers. The Cemeteries of the brave dead are scattered through seventeen Military Departments.

THE successful completion of the Chicago Tunnel has revived the question as to the capabilities of tunnel means of travel and transportation, and whether they could not be made a safe substitute for bridges, over great rivers, as the bridges often fall or are broken down by floods or ice. If for half a million of dollars the Chicago tunnel was carried two miles under the lake, what is to prevent the tunneling of the Strait of Dover. Even for Canal purposes, it is believed that the Isthmus of Panama may be successfully penetrated, and a union of the two oceans effected in the interest of commerce.

THE Central American States are now at peace, which is an extraordinary and gratifying fact. It is, therefore, an especially propitious time for a much needed effort in favor of popular education among the masses of the Isthmus. At the recent anniversary of the independence of Panama, the President and members of the Legislature met in the Church of Santa Anna and proceeded to consult as to the steps that ought to be taken to establish an efficient system of free schools. Let us hope that such schools will be established upon a liberal basis for the benefit of all children, and be free from narrow sectional influences.

SOME of the prominent rebels, who have been "abroad" for some time, would be glad to return to the country that they have tried so hard to ruin. Under the Government and flag that they have so bitterly hated and cursed, they would delight to live. Some of them hover round the United States flitting from Halifax to Cuba, and from Canada to England, forth and back, afraid to alight on the soil that they have dishonored and drenched with blood. To wander homeless and without a country is a doom that they impreeated on themselves in the madness of their disappointed ambition. In punishment, deserved and self-inflicted, to that extent, they have our sympathy in the loyal heart. The country is well rid of them.

ENGLAND appears to be, just now, as our own Government was in the early period of the rebellion, perplexed both by certaintiesand by uncertainties. It is known that a movement of some magnitude is contemplated against the government, and this is accompanied by apprehensions and suspicions, arising from its secrecy and its possible ramifications. Conspiracies known to exist make distrust a necessity, and thoroughly arouse vigilance. Hence conspiracies that are slow in maturing and tardy to act, are rarely successful. English vigilance is evidently awake, and will probably insure a new illustration of the remark just made in the issue of the present case.

IT is to be hoped, that there is no truth in the report from Washington that the Retrenchment Commission appointed at the last session of Congress, will not be able to report till the close of the present session. The Commission have been some time at work and its report should be given to Congress early in the session, so that the pressure of the last weeks may not prevent a due consideration of it. At least, the Commission might submit for consideration such practical measures as are dictated by disclosures and examinations already made.

THE SOUTH ought to accept the testimony of its own friends and allies, as to what the North is determined to do in the matter of reconstruction, if the Constitutional Amendment shall be blindly rejected by those who are really most interested in its adoption. Mr. RAYMOND, of the New York *Times*, author of the celebrated Philadelphia address, tells the South, "that in the absence of a settlement based upon the proposed Amendment, Congress will affirm the territorial existence of the South, legislate out of official being its present functionaries and machinery of government, and provide for the organization of Territories on a plan suited to the emergency."

A MEASURE is before Congress, in the form of an Act, introduced in the Senate by Mr. HARRIS, of New York, which strikes us as a wise and benevolent one. It proposes to grant to prisoners under sentence by United States courts, certain advantages and immunities, as the reward of good behavior while in prison. This would give prominence to the reformatory idea in connection with punishment, and would be likely to produce the happiest effects on some minds. Whether the reward gained by good conduct be the shortening of the term of punishment, or exemption from some of its severity, or the mitigation of it in some other way, it will excite hope and afford a constant stimulus to good behavior. Its effect within the prison, in maintaining order and discipline, can scarcely be otherwise than beneficial. Nor is it likely to stop there. The self discipline that it will encourage, the hopes that it will cherish and the reflections that it will suggest, all go toward the formation of a character and habits that may accompany the prisoner during his life, and restore him to society on his release from incarceration, both a wiser and a better man.

THERE can be no doubt that the Empire of Mexico, that sprung up so suddenly, has withered down. The Emperor has left the Capital, some of the diplomatic functionaries have taken their departure, and a collapse has come upon the entire scheme. Two questions arise, what is the Government of Mexico now? and what caused the overthrow of the Empire? The United States, true to its republican predilections, and to its traditions, has not recognized hitherto no government but the Republic, even while it was somewhat mythically represented by JUAREZ. Until better reformed, or, for good reasons, otherwise disposed, it is not likely to recognize any other. Whether the Empire failed through lack of support from those who planned its establishment, or from the persistent internal opposition it encountered, or from the protest of the United States, it is not easy, as yet, to determine. Perhaps it was from the combined influence of all these causes. The future of that wretched factional country does not yet assume a hopeful aspect. It is intimated that MAXIMILIAN may be invited, by the church party, to return, although it is not stated in what capacity. The future of the country will not brighten up under these auspices.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE SOUTH.

It is only with the most friendly feelings that we, in common with the Republican press of the North, notice and speak of the affairs of the people in the late insurrectionary portions of our country—their condition and demeanor, their material interests and prospects. We have repeatedly expressed the belief that the first and most important duty of the *people* there was to improve their lands, to restore to order their deranged business, to employ the laborers now on the ground, to invite and welcome the ingress of capital and of business men, and to encourage the immigration of settlers. Knowing that it is by such means and agencies that the North and West have become what they are, we have honestly and earnestly recommended the same to our fellow citizens in the South for the advancement of their part of the country.

But, although some of their more respectable journals have in a measure accorded with these views, and recommended this course to the people, it is evident that angry and alarmed *politicians*, embracing a portion of the press, either do not appreciate the situation, or do not wish for the restoration of material prosperity, unless it comes in such a way as to secure to themselves all their former power of domination over the masses of the people. This is apparent in the sentiments that they promulgate in relation to the laborers now in the Southern States—the Freedmen—and in their language and action toward the North, whence alone the needed capital, enterprise and business, to say nothing of permanent settlers, can come. They utter, from an apparently inexhaustible reservoir, sentiments of hatred and contempt for all Northern people, under the designation of Yankees, threaten them if they come among them, annoy and disgust them, when they come, and so keep them away and drive them away, to their own serious detriment. Even their invitations to foreign imigration are so mixed with the same self-conceit and absurdity, that they operate as repellants more than attractions, and the success of them, in keeping away foreigners, is demonstrated by the very congratulations and glorifications that are made over a single poor company of thirty families from Northern Europe who have settled in the celebrated "wilderness" of Virginia. They also, in the same blind and false spirit, celebrate the scantiness of imigration by charging upon the ill offices and influences against them in the North.

We close this article, by giving a sample of the suicidal policy pursued by a portion of the Southern political press. It is from the *Richmond Times*. After stating that several large ship loads of emigrants, of the most efficient and respectable kind, from England and Wales, had gone to Texas, and assigning the reason—probably the true one, certainly a good one—for their choosing Texas, to be, the belief among them that there the troubles and disturbances were less, and less likely to recur, than in others of the Southern States, it adds, strictly in the style and temper we have before referred to, the following remarks:

"If we had only a fair showing, it would soon be seen that while the North and West are all the undesirable Fenian element, that we would get the pick of the Anglo Saxon and Latin races. The foreign element which has settled in the South, though not large, has always been remarkably respectable. We have never had those hordes of European paupers and convicts which have poured into the North and West to prove just suited for them. None of this class of emigrants fancy the South; they find nothing congenial in it—they flock where there are lots of the like feather, and we make no protest against it."

Whether, the self-conceit, the childishness, the falsity, the insult, or the stupid folly embodied in this extract is most prominent, let those decide who choose to take the trouble. But this is the style of the class to which we refer. The damage that they are doing to the people of the Southern States, is in exact proportion to their influence. We wish it were less. And we are glad that a portion of the southern press speak more wisely on this subject.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Two processes of reform, or rather one of reform and another of revolution, are going on in the British Isles. "Pair Scotland" does not appear to have much to do with either of them. Her intelligent, industrious and moral population appears to be a model of contentment and thriftiness. The English reform, without arms, seems to prosper better than the Irish revolution with them. Brains are better than gunpowder for improving nations—assuredly better than gunpowder without brains. JOHN BRIGHT thinks so. DANIEL O'CONNELL thought so. JOHN MITCHEL thought differently, and so do the invisible leaders of the present attempt.

We do not sympathize with the temper and tone of the English press, with reference to the threatened movement in Ireland. But neither can we work ourselves into any state of surprise at it. Our ideas of human nature lead us to expect just such a temper in view of just such circumstances. If that were not enough, our fresh remembrance of the feelings we had, and the expressions we made, in common with the rest of the loyal people, when our rebellion was brewing and blowing, preparatory to its outburst, would wilt down any surprise that we might be disposed to express on the present occasion.

If we take the two leading and antagonistic persons as our authority and believe what both tell us; the enterprise has two objects—the one very difficult and the other of easy accomplishment. The second comes first in order, embracing the collection and expenditure of money. This, according to the authorities above referred to, may be regarded as a fact accomplished. The other, the revolution and emancipation of Ireland, is yet to be effected. The British Government is employing means to prevent, or, if not, to frustrate any rising in that country. They are sending troops to Ireland, they are making many arrests of suspected persons, they are intercepting and capturing arms intended for the expected insurgents.

But the most significant measure of all and the one most discouraging, we would suppose, to the expected uprisers, is that the British Government is actually *distributing arms to the people in Ireland*, for the purpose of being used in case their should be an outbreak against the Government. Such an outbreak, therefore, would be the inauguration of a civil war in that island, in which one part of its inhabitants would be fighting against the other, the one to destroy and the other to maintain the Government. How would such a contest result, *with the power of Britain supporting* the loyalists, and the insurgents aided only by subsidies precariously supplied from this side the Atlantic? It requires no gift of prophecy to say, as we did the other day, that such trouble in Ireland would be trouble *for* Ireland. The recent result in our own case should be admonitory to those who favor the movement in Ireland. JOHN BRIGHT's mode of bringing about reforms, and DANIEL O'CONNELL's mode too, are wiser, safer, better.

THE latest telegram from Rome announces that the Pope was at Vecchia, which was the place of his retreat eighteen years ago when driven from the city. The withdrawing of the French troops, exposing him again to the power of the people, has been expected to produce the same consequences. The probability is that Rome will, ere long, become the capital of the Italian Kingdom, and hold the royal court of VICTOR EMANUEL.

Greenbacks vs. National Notes.

The last New York Bank Statement exhibits certain humors in currency circulation. Greenbacks are shown to hold a preference in public estimation, both at the West and South. Remittances from the South are almost exclusively in greenbacks, as that currency is wholly used in moving the cotton and tobacco. The West remits to New York National Bank notes, as far as possible, and retains the greenbacks. Thus the greenbacks are getting scarce in the metropolis, and the country currency accumulating. The last bank statement shows considerable liquidation, the deposits having declined $5,212,353. The loans have fallen off $2,361,641. The curious fact is the continued decline in the legal tenders, the amount of which is now down to $60,016,564, showing that the reserve has fallen more than thirty one millions since last September.

IMPRACTICABLE.—Every community, great or small, has its percentage of impracticable people who are unable to adjust their policy and actions to the emergencies of radical and inevitable changes. There being nothing absolute and unchanging in the political, more than in the natural order, wisdom counsels us to make the best of circumstances. One of the circumstances, that ought to be visible to the Southern States, after nearly two years of observation, is that the rebellion, with all its kindred interests and influences, has passed away. But there are not a few prominent southern people who do not, and never will, recognize the fact. The North Carolina Legislature recently elected Judge Manly, a U. S. Senator, notwithstanding his obnoxious rebel antecedents. He has about the same chance of a seat that Santa Anna has. The Newburn *Commercial*, in an article defending Judge Manly, says:—"The men who stood by the South and with the South, *right or wrong*, must now be the representative men of the South." Yet these people look about and wonder that there should be "radicals" in the country, with much the same air of astonishment that is attributed to Rip Van Winkle after twenty years of oblivion.

THE TRUE IDEA.—Thus far, Fenianism has not resulted in any practical good to the Irish people. On the contrary, it has caused the fine and imprisonment of several, whose fortunes it is powerless to relieve. The idea of the union of Ireland and the establishment of a republic, looks well on paper, but when the means at hand for the accomplishment of the work are compared with the formidable obstacles to be overcome, dispassionate outsiders feel but little confidence in the possibility of the scheme. And the greatest of these obstacles exists in that infirmity of Irish nature, which does not permit any considerable number of Fenians to agree among themselves. A more certain cure for Irish troubles could be safely tried. Let Irish factions unite with the friends of reform in England and Scotland, and Bright, Hughes, Mills, Vincent, and other leaders, to secure by constitutional means, constitutional remedies for existing wrongs. Such a combination, strong and enthusiastic, could speedily obtain the reforms needed for the welfare of the rights of British subjects.

FLITTING.—The officials who have been flattering about the court of Maximilian are dying towards Europe as birds make southward on the approach of winter. Among those who have recently reached New York on their way back to England, are the British Minister and the members of his staff. A number of the Emperor's Austrian household are also at New York, en route for Europe. Havana quarters are said to have been provided for Max, who, at last accounts, was still at Orizaba.

James Locke, for several years engaged on the Cincinnati *Gazette* staff, died, after a brief illness at his late residence in that city, on Tuesday. Mr. Locke was the second son of the late Professor John Locke, of that city, whom he greatly resembled in mind and character.

Lieutenant Governor Anderson, of Ohio, has bought a tract of ten thousand acres in Lyon county, Kentucky, which he will devote to raising sheep.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The firemen of Philadelphia are much exercised about the probable appointment of a fire commissioner for that city, which will secure a more efficient fire department. They are making opposition the mob public meetings.

There is a regretful mystery and rapidity about the hog killing process in Chicago. The animal is introduced from the top of the building where all the pens are located, to which he is driven up an inclined plane. When he goes below it is only in barrels to feed the hungry. He is dead which the animal passes through is various and ingenious. One of these establishments dispatches 1,500 hogs per day.

The steamship Chicago, which was launched at Liverpool on the 11th inst., is to receive one of the most expensive flags that ever floated from a foreign mast, presented by the City of Chicago. It cost $700, is forty feet long, and is now being exhibited in Chicago.

The Tennessee Legislature has just passed a law loaning $2,000,000 to the different railroads of the State.

About six thousand tax-payers of Indianapolis have signed the petition asking the Council to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the Junction Railroad.

J. C. Wilson, of Fleming, has been fined by the United States Commissioner, at Nashville, $2,000, and ordered to pay a tax on one hundred and eighty-two barrels of whisky, illicitly distilled.

The funded debt of San Francisco is $1,07 206 Receipts revenue of the year ending June 30, 1866, $109,573 56; expenses of city officers, $144,492 25; fees received, $116 181 36; cost of street works, $1 69,961 18. The mortality of the city from November 8, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was 2,502.

There is a large amount of building going on in Cincinnati, in consequence of which the streets are obstructed in many places. The local papers complain of this apparently unavoidable evil. As to the character of the buildings, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Most of the buildings lately erected, or now in process of construction, are, in massive solidity and elegance of architectural design, fitting receptacles for the immense and expanding business they are designed to house, and highly creditable exemplifications of the substantial wealth and enterprising public spirit of our capitalists."

Many of the recent settlers in Montana, fearing the severe winter weather, are leaving. A correspondent of the Idaho *Times* says: I have every reason to believe that as many as eight hundred souls left Montana daily for the last six weeks, and no doubt many left who will wish themselves back next spring. To winter in Montana is not dangerous; to be there early in the times of intold advantages.

The dye mills at Burlington, Vermont, recently much damaged by fire, are among the largest establishments of New England, and employ eight hundred hands.

Collector Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, recently seized four hundred barrels of whisky from a firm in that city. It has illicitly distilled.

The Musical Saengerfest to be held in Philadelphia next June, will probably be the largest ever gathered in this country. The printed music is now being distributed gratuitously, and about three thousand singers in various cities have already sent in their names.

A recent monthly meeting of the Pengylvania Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, elections and other additions to the library and museum during the month were announced, amounting to 1,089 titles. Of these, 104 were volumes of books, five manuscripts and 5,758 pamphlets.

The new hotel, and other improvements incident to a fashionable watering place, will be completed at Gettysburg in time for the next season. A company was incorporated by the last Legislature for the purpose of improving the grounds.

News girls are among the most recent if not the most attractive novelties of Chicago.

Cholera cases in a state of collapse have recently been successfully treated by injecting cold water into the veins. The blood is thus supplied with the watery particles which it loses in cholera, the coagulation is dissipated and heat and circulation restored.

In San Francisco the Nicholson pavement is rapidly superseding the old cobble-stone paving. The Irish influence fought valiantly against it, but Yankee enterprise has at last succeeded, and the city authorities have given way and concluded to accept it.

There are at this season many arrivals of emigrants at New Orleans, but few of them stop in that city. They either go up the Mississippi or to Texas.

The church universal will be well represented at the Paris Exhibition. A Protestant Chapel is to be erected on a spot called the "holy ground," and services will be held in all the languages represented.

Castor oil has many mechanical uses. It has been largely used by the fire department of Harrisburg, Pa.

The Parisian hair dressers recently held their annual ball and laid down the future fashion as to the hair. The rage for the false tresses remains unabated, and ladies' heads are still to be loaded down with some one else's tresses. The front hair is drawn back and lifted up from the forehead in puffs and rolls, the back hair spread out into an enormous lump and the top

Colorado.

The question of the admission of Colorado, which is now before the Senate, naturally directs public attention to the statistics upon which the admission is claimed. Whatever action the present Congress may take, cannot detract from the significance of the fact that the development of our mineral regions is extraordinarily great, at a time in our history when such progress is most needed. Colorado, destined to become of the great, rich and populous States of the Union, has now a population of about 60,000. Her actual settlement 24,000 acres of land were taken in the ten months to November 1, 1866 and the taxable valuation for 1866 is nearly $11 000 000, an increase of $2 000 000 in one year. Postoffice receipts for the past year $83,240 an increase over the previous year of $15 000. These are but a few of her many indications of progress. It is barely necessary to speak of mineral resources in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron, salt and petroleum. They are city limited by the amount of labor and capital which can be brought to their development. The future of the Inchoate State is assured. But it would be gratifying to the friends of human freedom, especially with reference to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, if this "disciple of freedom" could, during the present session, honorably and rightfully pass from the pupil age of territorial government.

Philadelphia Union League.

Of local organizations, is sought into existence by the war, none at any time occupied the honorable prominence obtained by this patriotic body. Its important labors and influences, in concentrating and directing public sentiment through the publication of loyal documents, by its liberal expenditures for the organization of war regiments, by its encouragement which it gave to the public men who have enjoyed the princely hospitality of its splendid house, by the prestige of the many distinguished names on its roll, the League has written a chapter in the history of the rebellion which deserves to have been written by the city which hosts masses. sion of the Independence Hall of 1776. The League held its annual meeting on the 16th inst., and the Secretary, the gifted American poet, George H. Boker, read the annual report, showing how much the League had done toward carrying the State at the last election. The losses by the recent fire have been repaired. Two hundred and eighty-nine members have been chosen during the year, making the aggregate 1,070. The income of the League has amounted to $85,000; expenses $67,000. The report concludes as follows: The general prosperity of the League was never more flattering than at present.

From New Orleans to Havana.

A meeting of Southern Seaboard and Gulf Railroad officers, was recently held at Charleston, South Carolina, to consider the question of the practicability of freely forwarding cotton from Havana to St. Marks, on the Appalachee Bay, Florida, to connect with a daily line of steamers thence to New Orleans. A committee was appointed to confer with the Florida Railroad Company, and if steamships and to report at a meeting to be called as soon as the committee shall be ready. At St. Marks these week y and daily lines of steamers would meet the railroads, and from that point send their freight by the direct steamboat line North, or on the other hand, take the freight and passengers going South. At present there is a break in the railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah, which will soon be remedied. The trip can be made from Havana to St. Mark in forty hours, and the entire distance to New York in one hundred and thirty hours, a saving of one day on the trip by way of thirty five hours. From New York to New Orleans the trip will be made in eighty nine hours. It is expected that beyond the saving in time and freedom of rates, there will also be additional safety for passengers and freight, and a material saving in the cost of insurance, as the new route will avoid the Florida reefs.

A Revolution in Spain.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, is likely soon to follow the pressing example of many other crowned heads, and go into exile. She is a weak minded, bigoted creature, and wholly under clerical influence. Thus far all efforts to induce her to abdicate have been ineffectual, and at Paris a revolution is daily expected. All the industries of the country are in a state of paralysis. Commerce, trade and finance are at the last gasp, and the severity with which the immediate payment of taxes is enforced terrifies the people. Arrests for suspicion of political dissatisfaction continue to be made. Gonzales Bravo, who represents the reactionary church influence, is the ruling influence of the day, but he, who has been so solicitous to furnish the Pope an asylum, appears to hold her estate by a very insecure tenure. But as the Queen says in reply to the entreaties of those who are so anxious she should yield to political considerations—"my body is nothing if my soul be lost"—there is certainly a grievous affliction to the nation.

England's Lethargy.

The English government appears at present to have fallen into a dangerous condition of catalepsy. All Europe appears to be arming for war. The prides of the principal powers are being strengthened by conscription, and warlike activity prevails in their several navy and navy departments. Our own military army is of the latest speed above 50,000, with an unlimited call of volunteers and militia. There is no organization to feed or take care of what force might be depended upon. Parliament does not take a conception as to the views, opinions, or possibly the distrustful manufacturing classes and the Irish, would not submit to it. There seems to be a general want of vigor in the central life, and the colonies are always an expense and a source of mistrust and in room of no value. England is rich. Foreign governments can borrow from her heavy bankers, but her own railroads cannot. Public works are stopped for want of funds. England is no longer an active power on the Continent, and her prestige has almost wholly departed.

NOW AND THEN.—What the South could never be prevailed on to do from any conviction of christian duty, educate their slaves, they can, and will do now from motives of fear and spirit of self-defence. The idea is out, in this spirit by the Vicksburg *Herald*—"Shall the negro be educated for our ruin?" The Rev. R. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, was many years before the rebellion a bright and shining light of the pulpit South. He never discovered the claims of Christian duty in this matter of educating the blacks. A change, however, has come over the spirit of his dream. He has just published a letter on the subject of educating the freedmen, in which he arrives at the sensible conclusion, that not only Christian duty, but mere selfish policy demand that the South should move in this matter, and see to it that the colored children receive at least a rudimentary English education. The North not only will, but *is* seeing that freedmen shall be educated, whatever may be the course of the Southern whites.

LIGHT IN THE EAST.—Such a general upheaval of effete institutions, such a leveling of prerogatives, as have been witnessed during the past five years were never dreamed of by the fiercest revolutionist or most credulous enthusiast. Legislative power is every where rapidly superceding aristocratic privileges. Even the far East hears the voice of reform. Egypt wakes from the sleep of centuries, and a new representative government has already commenced its labors within her borders—a constitution having been granted to the people of the present Viceroy. A great novelty in the East is the idea of a representative government, but the exercise of the franchise will soon educate the people up to it. By the Constitution the inhabitants of the country and the projects of the Government will be discussed by a representative assembly. The members of this body to the number of seventy-five, will be nominated by the sheiks of the various villages who have thus been elected by the population. Every Egyptian, without distinction of religion, is eligible. The civil and military functionaries in active service are declared incompatible with the functions of members. Cairo will have three, Alexandria two, and Damietta one. The election will take place by ballot and the vote declared at the presidency in presence of the electors. The terms of the legislative mission will be three years.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.

Perfumery Cases,	Glove Boxes,
Ladies' Work Boxes,	Ladies' Cards,
Ladies' Companions,	Gents' Cards,
Ladies' Purses,	Cigar Stands,
Work Stands,	Envelope Cases,
Jewel Cases,	Wash Boxes,
Toilet Sets,	Fine English Razors,
Pencil Cases,	Scissors, Wade,
Bowie Knives,	Pocketbooks,
Hand Satchels,	Fine Penknives,

And a large variety of the finest French and English Fancy Toilet Articles, Colognes and Toilet Soaps, to be had at which or suitable holiday presents will be found at the cheapest and most elegant store in town.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 58 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy,

FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months; yet, in no single instance has it been known to fail. The first one "fifty drops," invariably relieves the pain, and, thrice repeated, effects a cure.

If not only relieves the most excruciating agony; but, when the patient has been confined to bed for months a few doses will frequently carry off the sick in two or three days; and in many cases of extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases the sufferer has wonderful rest to health in a short space of time.

The great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the small quantity necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public; the great benefit of which lies in the poor sufferer's swallowing three or four quarts of some unknown liquid, before the slightest relief is promised. Not so in the case of METCALFE'S REMEDY; a few drops in these cases like magic, and instantly alleviate the most unbearable pain. Full your afflicted friends to try it before its convinced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists throughout the country.

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,
No. 81 MARKET STREET.

dec20-M-TU-&W

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

GROVER & BAKER,
No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Manager of the Ladies' Relief Association of the City of Pittsburgh will close most at the House of Mrs. Hegner Denny, No 111 Penn treet, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Mrs. E. F. DENNY, President.

LIMING'S IMPROVED STOVE DAMPER.

SAVES TIME, SAVES MONEY.

SAVES FUEL, SAVES PATIENCE.

It effectually checks the draft—Regulates the Heat—Prevents all escape of Gas or Smoke into the room, and is perfectly pulled to any Figure Five.

A. J. Trout, Montgomery county, Pa., writes: "I have already sold 1,000 Dampers in my county, and now wish you to send me 500 more."

Mr. Ercole sold 8200 for salesmen county, N. J.—sold 900 Dampers, and the most out his interest in the county for $1,175—all within six weeks.

The Demand is Universal—the Profits Large. Territory is selling rapidly.

SOLE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Send stamp for circular.

J. N. WHIDDEN,
No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

LOST—IN OR NEAR THE PITTSBURGH MARKET, A LARGE RED POCKETBOOK.

Containing about seventy dollars. The money belonged to a poor man and he feels the loss keenly. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to
S. A. MANSFIELD, Market street.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A LIVE GAS FITTER,

OR ANY OTHER MAN. The Patent Right for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester, for the Self-Acting Gas saver, on exhibition at FLEMING'S Drug Store, Fifth Avenue. Will make large profits. Only parties of good address need apply.

BOUQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of
WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS
About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Tables and Hand Bouquets, Floral Designs, &c., at short notice. We can also furnish Fresh Scrubbs Grasses &c. at orders promptly attended to. Cash rule to the Greenhouses every few minutes.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

FOR SALE—
TWO FARMS,

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable improved Farm, situate in Sharpsburg township, Allegheny county, about 4½ miles from the city of Allegheny, on the Perrysville Plank Road, containing about 200 acres—about 150 acres cleared. The improvements are a large and commodious Frame Dwelling House, a large and substantial Frame Bank Barn, and all other necessary outbuildings. Running water in never failing spring near the house. Threshing Power, and all the modern and best kinds of Farming Implements. Orchard of 400 trees of the best Grafted Fruit, and good Well Water throughout.

Also—An improved Farm of 200 acres, adjoining the above, about 80 acres of which are in a state of about 150 trees good Grafted Fruit; a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn. The above will be sold together or separate, and will be sold low for cash, or on liberal terms of payment. Any person wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber at the Union Brick Yard, near Mount Union Station, Pittsburgh, adjoining the city of Allegheny.
JACOB FRANZ.

NEW TWO STORY
BRICK DWELLING FOR RENT,

Containing SIX ROOMS. Rent $100 per year, situated on Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, immediate possession. The property of Capt. Gardner. Also—A Dining Room with a new stand in the room, and Large Table, Oil and Walnut Hat Rack, one elegant Oil Cloth, Chairs, Bureau, Looking Glass, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Counting or other Elegant Carpet Rugs, Chairs, Bureau and Looking Glass, Bedsteads, Tables, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Furniture and Dining Table, &c. Apply at 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Also—A Dining Room with a new stand in the room, and Large Table, Oil and Walnut Hat Rack, one elegant Oil Cloth, Chairs, Bureau, Looking Glass, Bedsteads, Tables, Counting or other Elegant Carpet Rugs, Chairs, Bureau and Looking Glass, Bedsteads, Tables, Cooking Stove, Kitchen Furniture and Dining Table, &c. Apply at 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Address BOX 454, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MERINOS,
1 1-2 YARDS WIDE, AT 62 1-2c.

ONE CASE FAST COLORED GINGHAMS
AT 12 1-2c.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS

Poplins, Empress Cloth,
Waterproof Cloth,
Cloaking Cloth,
Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans,
White Country Flannels,
Barred Country Flannels,
Gray Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
Gray Blankets, very low,
White Blankets, very cheap,
Balmoral Skirts,
Heavy Knit Shirts, very low,
Heavy Knit Drawers, very low,
Pearls and Cloths,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Shawls, Long and Square, &c.

A FULL STOCK ON HAND.

OPENING NEW GOODS DAILY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, ABOVE THE MARKET.

SHEPHARD'S
CRACKERS.

MANUFACTORY
AND
SALESROOM,
NO 317 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAGNOLIA
DINING SALOON.

Gentlemen would do well to drop into the Magnolia Dining saloon, corner of Penn and Canal street, where they can get oysters served up in the best style. Raw shell, per dozen, 25c; Stewed, 30c; Fried, &c. Breakfasts, 50c.

MEN WHO WISH SOME
PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT,

Where they can double two or three hundred dollars in a month, will do well to call on or address W. A. TRAVIS, No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny, and satisfy yourself. Men willing to travel in this or any other state, are especially invited.

LARD—
A FRESH LOT OF
CHOICE KETTLE RENDERED
Just Received. For sale by
CHAS. C BAILEY,
201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
2 25 inch Engines, 20 inch stroke;
1 18 do 20 do
1 15 do 30 do
All set in cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop,
On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE,
500 bush Oats, 1 car White Middling,
1 car Chop Corn, 1 car Chop Barley,
300 bbls Apples, 2 tons Roll Butter,
1 bbl Chestnuts, 1 bbl Eggs,
300 bxs Cheese, 25 bbls Vinegar,
STUCKEON BROS.
303 Liberty street.

LARD OIL—
25 BARRELS
Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure.
For sale low by CHAS. C. BAILEY,
201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE FROM STORE AND TO ARRIVE
200 bbls extra Spring Wheat Flour,
100 bbls White Wheat Flour,
100 bbls Superfine Flour,
100 bbls Spring Superfine Wheat Flour, by
QUACKENBOSS & CO.,
Office 413 Liberty street, Up Stairs.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BAILEY,
201 Liberty street.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

STONE CUTTERS' MALLETS.—Just received, 6 dozen best Hickory Stone Cutters' Mallets, assorted sizes, for sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.

HALE'S PATENT MEAT CUTTERS AND SAUSAGE STUFFERS combined, the best in the market for family use. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON ROLLERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for Sheet Iron Rollers, warranted. English Standard. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

We are now making our usual display of

BOOKS,

IN FINE BINDINGS,

Including all the new issues of the season.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, in hand some styles
JUVENILE BOOKS,
TOY BOOKS
WRITING DESKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
PO-KETBOOKS,
PICTURES AND GAMES

Our customers will consider their own comfort by calling early before the Holiday pressure.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.
WITHA

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Desks, inlaid and plain;
Albums, fine binding;
Family Bibles, in elegant binding;
Prayer Books;
Webster's Unabridged, fine binding;
Portfolios, Pocket Books;
Bankkerchief Boxes;
Ladies' Satchels and Purses;
Gold Pens and Holders;
Fine Editions of the Poets;
Elegant English & Ft Books;
Juvenils, &c.

OUR LIST OF
HOLIDAY GOODS
TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
AND
Bridal Presents.

C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET,

Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of FINE GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of

Vase Jewelry,
Diamonds,
American, Swiss and English Watches,
Fine French clocks,
Bronze Figures and Vases,
Opera Glasses,
Fine Silver Ware,
Superior American Electro Plated Wares,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Tea Sets,
Epergnes,
Wine Stands,
Ice Pitchers,
Waiters and Trays,
Fruit Stands,
Cake Baskets,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS &c.
C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
W. W. WATTLE'S
NO. 11 FIFTH STREET.

I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of FINE CUTLERY,
RICHOLSON JEWELRY,
DIAMOND AND SILVER WARE,
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c.
Epergnes, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, &c.

To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

SHEET ZINC!

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.,

Have been appointed Agents for this Superior Zinc, manufactured at La Salle Illinois, and now offer it in the original packages, CASH RATES, in packages of 25s 50s, 100 lbs.

We offer of our own manufacture
SHEET COPPER, cut to sizes as required,
PANS AND BOTTOMS, for Still and Brew Kettles,
COPPER BOTTOMS,
SHEET IRON,
BOILER RIVETS, &c., and deal in METALS of all kinds.

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.
37 FIFTH STREET.

AN APPEAL
FOR THE POOR.

"Ye have the poor always with you!" thus spake our dear Saviour. He tells us, also, that at the great day of judgment, He will say to the righteous, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me." Reader, shall we, who know the real Judge shall say "Come, ye blessed of my Father?" Reads. Matt. 25, 31-46, and S. John 2 15-17.

I appeal to the Christ minded of every creed and name, in behalf of the Lord. The Father gives His best regard to their religious belief. I ask for money, nothing more and nothing less. Whether it comes in groceries, coal, medicines, &c. Let every one do as he feels. Regarding not every one's duty (primarily or of necessity); for God *loveth* a cheerful giver in all cases.

I always closely investigate the circumstances of applicants and endeavor to discriminate between a case of mere need. Those that require more than a single visit, I report to the

The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH GENERAL SHERIDAN IN LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN. By a Staff Officer. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This is undoubtedly one of the most vigorous, as it is, in many respects, one of the most reliable, of all the accounts of particular actions or portions of campaigns that formed part of the war. It must also prove one of the most interesting; for there is a peculiar halo of romance thrown around the career of Sheridan which attaches to that of no other General of the army. The fact that the book is written by an officer on the General's staff, does not detract from its value. There is an air of candor, an evident sense of honor, a rigid absence of even the appearance of exaggeration about the narrative of services, and even about the analysis of the character of Sheridan himself, which go to show that personal participancy in the one and personal association with the other have not impaired his powers of impartial observation, neither led him to say for effect, nor through affection, what he did not believe to be justly true.

Of what Sheridan did on the last campaign Grant made against Lee we have most of us heard enough for a while. After a few years we shall take it up again with greater interest than ever. And this is the very book to possess with that idea. Read it now for what it says about Sheridan individually; then put it by, until the scenes and incidents of the war have become dim in the memory, and it will be found one of the best references extant as to details of circumstances attending the closing scenes of the great rebellion. What is told of Philip H. Sheridan is the fascinating part now; the more so, because it not only regards him as Major General and as Little Phil, but also as a man. In the midst of the strongest eulogy the "Staff Officer" never loses sight of the fact that the object of that eulogy is a man and not a demi-god, an unusual virtue in a historian who only expects his work to have an ephemeral existence. He defends his former commander from the accusation of coining strange and complicated forms of blasphemy; but at the same time admits he swears when excited in any extraordinary manner. He admits that Sheridan had a way of cheering the men on, hat in hand; but declares he carries his hat that way, because he could not keep it on his head; that, in point of fact, as with all men who have large bumps behind the ears, it had a habit of starting off behind whenever its owner started off to the front. He retorts the criticism on Sheridan's excited dispatches, and insists upon it their heat and enthusiasm were an integral part of the man's nature; that in short, there was no affectation about them. He, asserts that Sheridan was the quickest of men on the battle field, always delivering an order in a low tone and with the greatest deliberation. It was only in moments of disaster that the fire kindled, and then it was fire without crackling. He avers most positively that the cavalry in the valley were not marauders, and that Sheridan held them under the strictest discipline. Furthermore, that Sheridan was kind-hearted and merciful, and spared the people of the Shenandoah as long as he could. Finally, that Sheridan, like his friend and mentor, is an incessant smoker.

THE ART OF AMUSING.—Being a collection of Graceful Arts, Merry Games, Odd Tricks, Curious Puzzles, and New Charades, together with Suggestions for Private Theatricals, Tableaux and all sorts of Parlor and Family Amusements. By Frank Bellew; with nearly 150 Illustrations by the Author. New York: Carleton. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Mr. Frank Bellew is probably the best known humorous draughtsman in the United States. There are those who draw more accurately; but none that have the same fancy, fertility and persistent industry. He has done more really funny things within the past fifteen years than all his contemporaries put together; though he has often been hasty and careless in following up the rapid run of his ideas, and has consequently failed to secure as high a grade of artistic fame as has been attained by several of his more plodding competitors. One of the most marked characteristics of his genius is his fondness for depicting children, almost amounting to a mania. It doesn't matter, in the least, what kind of children they are. Whether the Jim, *alias* Mealy Potatoes, the mosboy, or Master Madison Parke, the youthful dweller in brown stone palaces; whether it be the vagaries of his own smart office-boy, or the stolidities of the juvenile boor of Jersey backwoods, he enters into the spirit of his delineation with equal enthusiasm and is equally felicitous in catching the salient features of his subject. In depicting the peculiarities of little girls he is, if possible, still happier—happier in his own imagination as well as in the results he produces.

And his fondness for children is not merely exhibited in freaks of his pencil. It takes a practical turn, and is irrepressible at all times and seasons. Its latest manifestation lies before us in the shape of the handsomely bound and printed volume, the title whereof heads this article. Such a perfect treasure of a juvenile book we never saw before. A more appropriate holiday gift it would be impossible to imagine. It is a book that no quiet family circle—domestic, but fond of harmless gaiety and relaxation—should be without another day. These tedious winter evenings it is so difficult sometimes to entertain the little ones and keep them out of mischief. They *will* be noisy and distracting, or peevish and troublesome; and then they must be crossly repulsed or packed off to bed. And yet, with this book—which we believe costs only two dollars—a whole crowd of children could be kept good tempered and merry for hours. One of the chief—if not *the* chief—value of the volume is the act that it attempts to teach none of those kinds of Parlor Magic that require expensive paraphernalia and—if you wish to avoid accidents—no small amount of chemical knowledge. It suggests nothing that is not of the simplest and most innocuous kind, and, throughout, it is pervaded with such an irresistible vein of humor as no child could withstand for a moment or no rational grown-up person necessarily resist for long. The pictures are quaint and suggestive, or practical and full of instruction. Moreover, everything—from the fitting up of a Punch and Judy performance, or the manufacture of an Elephant, to the making "Rabbit on the Wall"—is as lucidly and ully explained in clear, comprehensible anguage, as by the accompanying diagrams.

WOMAN OUR ANGEL. A Novel. By A. S. Roe, Author of "A Long Look Ahead," "Five Been Thinking," "How to Love and to be Loved," "Time and Tide," "The Star and the Cloud," "True to the Last," "How Could He Help It," "Like and Unlike," "Looking Around," etc. New York: Carleton. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Any one who has written as many stories as Mr. Roe and found publishers to bring them out must have a faculty of striking the popular taste. His literary merits are not of a very exalted order, while his subjects and manner of treating them are not always specially interesting, but his tone is as unexceptionably moral, and then there is an immense number of people who like the namby-pamby and never try to lift their minds above the common place.

JOYFULLY WAITING, AND OTHER VERSES. By Anson D. F. Randolph. New York: Charles Scribner and Company. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

If this small volume of poems has been issued for the purpose of showing in how hastely beautiful a manner Scribner & Company can produce a work in which they have a special interest, its success as been remarkable. A more charmingly designed and admirably executed specimen of the printer's and bookbinder's combined arts it would be difficult to find. The verses themselves, as would appear from a note by the author, have mostly appeared before in newspapers and magazines, and have been published in book form at Mr. Scribner's own request. This probably accounts for the unusually handsome dress in which they are presented. Many of them are very smoothly and feelingly written, and nearly all breathe a devotional spirit of evident sincerity.

GREY NOTES OF AMERICAN LIBERTY; Comprising the Most Important Speeches, Proclamations and Acts of Congress, from the Foundation of the Government to the Present Time. With a History of the Flag, by a Distinguished Historian. Illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. Pittsburgh: A. L. Talcott, 58 Market street.

This title exactly describes the contents of the book. It has been compiled with considerable judgment, and is, at the same time, interesting reading and available work for reference. The History of the Flag—which we imagine has been written by Hon. J. T. Headley—is an eloquent memorial of our glorious national banner.

ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH.—Comprising the most important Speeches, Proclamations and Public Acts emanating from the South during the war. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. Pittsburgh: H. L. Talcott.

A companion volume to the foregoing, and one that should be in the library of every politician. It contains in full the famous speech delivered by Alexander H. Stephens, at Milledgeville, Georgia, just before the opening of the Rebellion.

FELIX HOLT, THE RADICAL. By George Eliot. New York: Harper & Brothers Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenney, at 45 Fifth street.

We have already noticed this famous novel, by the author of "Adam Bede" and "Romola," at length. We merely speak of it again to call attention to the fact of it being for sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, at 45 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness, Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and w rst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will outlast a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good: you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY. PLEASANT TO TRY. AND CURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors For sale by all Druggists. myl-eod-w-y&w

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a powerful antidote to counteract many of the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend it to all those cases of, disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a reliable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, ateeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant to take, and safe to use. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally. no7-yo Tu Th S

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known, and it is as wonderful in its nature as certain in its effect. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

At the urgent request of the many patrons of the Pittsburgh Theatre the management has consented to re-produce, for one night only, the wonderful sensational drama written by the great dramatician, Lion Bourcicault, entitled the

OCTOROON, OCTOROON,

OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

Illustrative of Southern character, Southern Scenes and Southern Homes. The scene is laid on the Mississippi river in the plantation of terrebonne, bounding in the state Judge.

Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss Katie Bellew.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED AIMS.....Manager.

An Entire New Programme To-Night.

First time of Grace Cox's Sensational Ballet Pantomime entitled THE SHIPWRECKED MONKEY AND HIS MONKEY.

First appearance of the favorite actor, Mr. J. R. LANE, Miss JENNIE EAGAN, Miss KATE HAR-RIGAN, GEORGE MOORE, Jas. WARREN, JAMES WILLIAMS, and the entire Company in a splendid programme.

MASONIC HALL—

POSITIVELY BUT THREE NIGHTS MORE, December 13, 14 and 15,

OF THE

PEAK FAMILY,

AND THE CELEBRATED

BERGER FAMILY,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINIST

SWISS BELL RINGERS.

Grand Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15th. Tickets 50c. No half price. ☞ Children to Matinee, 25 cents.

C. C. CHASE,
BUSINESS AGENT.

NORTH CHURCH

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL will be held by the Ladies, for the benefit of the NORTH Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hodge's), in the SALOON over Kinder Blair's Confectionery 89 Federal street, Allegheny, to open THURSDAY EVENING, December 13th, 1866, and continue FRIDAY and SATURDAY. All the friends of Presbyterian Church extension in these cities, and especially the well wishers of this Infant enterprise, are requested to aid this effort with their contributions and their patronage. T W TH

MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,

WILL DELIVER THE

FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

Thursday Ev'g, Dec. 13, 1866.

Subject—"SUCCESS IN LIFE, OR THE ART OF MONEY GETTING."

Single Ticket, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY MORNING, December 13th, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. No more than 12 Seats can be secured by one person.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will passin at the upper doors.

JAS. B. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, GUY KERR LEMON,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. J. MILLER,
O. H. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent up the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. no25-ly

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FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND, on the line of the P. W. & B. Railroad, 18 miles from Pittsburgh. Has a good Frame House, containing eight rooms; large Barn, 60 by 80 feet; Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, never-failing water right; trees cleared; also, a young fruit nursery of 1,000 trees. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further information apply to

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We have just opened a splendid stock of

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8/4, 3, 3½ and 3¾ YARDS WIDE, AND

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Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

FLOUR,

GRAIN and PRODUCE on hand and for sale.
No

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

East Birmingham Councils.

The Council of the borough of East Birmingham held a regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs. G. E Slocum, Nicholas Jones, Joseph Kray, J. S. Alexander, James Rick, C. J. Schuls and Burgess David Chess.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The monthly report of the borough Treasurer was read and accepted.

Mr Jones offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be instructed to have a box or culvert placed across Carson street, at the intersection of Page street, and that the same be done at the proper cost of Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.

A petition was presented from the property holders on Brown street, praying for the passage of an ordinance for the grading and paving of said street, from Josephine street to the river. On motion of Mr. Slocum the petition was accepted, and the clerk instructed to prepare an ordinance for the same.

Mr. J. Thomas, Street Commissioner, presented his monthly report, and the same is as follows: S. J. Thomas, 8½ days, John Fahy, $8 00; Jos Swigelgen, $6 00; I. D. Davis, $10 00; John Williams, $32 00; Thomas Thomas 12 00; M. Stogar, $1 00; M. Hoover, $6 00; J. Sands $2 00; Berry Oil works, $11 00; Geo. McFies, $5 00; Chess, Smyth & Co., $12 45; G. W. Penmen, for lighting lamps, $13 00. Total $888 40.

On motion of Mr. Kray, warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of the above claims.

The following bills were presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amounts specified:

Joseph Keelling, for work on streets	$17 00
James Montgomery, for fire pings	21 34
Birmingham Gas Company	79 00
J. S. Irwin & Co, for work on engine house	31 55
Wm. Finch, for setting curb stones	18 00
A. Thatcher, for gratuity	9 80
Total	$990 92

On motion of Mr. Schultz, two warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of Keller, Williams & Co., on account of privilege Note for one hundred dollars, and the other for five hundred dollars, 1878.

On motion of Mr. Atkinson, a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of P. R. Howley, for 1600 on account of grading.

The bill of Joseph Walton, on account of grading, was received, and on motion of Mr. Berk was referred to the Street Committee.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to have all the streets placed in good passable condition as soon as possible.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Geo. E. Shaw, charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Mary Ann Shaw, his wife, returned a verdict of simple assault and battery.

The case of Geo. Butler, R. H. Wallace and Wm. Orris, indicted for riot, unlawful assemblage and assault, and resisting the sheriff in the discharge of his duty. The defendants were charged with having erected a riot at the Methodist camp meeting grounds a few miles north of the borough of Turtle Creek, on the night of the fifth of August last. Sheriff Stewart, who happened to be on the ground at the time, endeavored to arrest the rioters, and after much difficulty succeeded in doing so. The case occupied the greater portion of yesterday, after which the jury retired, but had not concluded upon a verdict at five o'clock.

Louis Cella, indicted for selling liquor without license, entered a plea of *nolle contendere*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Abe Mutzig, a resident of the borough of Manchester, was fined fifty dollars and costs for illegal liquor selling. James Mooney was fined thirty dollars for a similar offence.

Charles Sudes was arraigned on a charge of the larceny of a watch from A. F. Richard. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty and the Court sentenced him to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Christian Hall was tried and found guilty of the larceny of a lot of linnen and suits from H. Heidgerber, of East Liberty. Sentence deferred.

Samuel Williams was tried and acquitted on a charge of larceny.

John A. Oberlage, indicted for surety of the peace on oath of Rosanna Bowe, was found guilty and sentenced to pay the costs and enter into recognizance in the sum of $200 to keep the peace towards plaintiff.

John Brown was next arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of irons from Hawk's Coal works, six miles from the city on the Monongahela river, Pa.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Before Judge Mellon.

The jury in the case of Ambrose Ryan vs. John M. Montgomery, returned a verdict for seventy-five dollars in favor of defendant.

Samuel S. Smith vs. Christian Yeager. Action for slander. The plaintiff in this case alleged that the defendant had accused him of stealing a buffalo robe. A colored man named Davis, a prisoner in the county jail, was called upon the witness stand on the part of the defendant, and testified that he and defendant had taken the robe, sold it for two dollars and divided the money. The plaintiff then took a non-suit.

Keir and Emery vs. The Germania Grocery Company of the Fifth Ward. Action on a note secured. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250.

John Crooks' administrators vs. J. B. Seymour. This was an action to recover the balance of a note for $600, upon which $500 had been paid. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Williams.

The case of McClockey, Cogeran & Co. vs. Shutt & Demaster was brought on, and the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $853 40.

Benjamin Reed vs. Robert Blackburn. Action in ejectment for a tract of land in Jefferson township. On trial.

FREE BATHS.—TENTH WARD MISSION SCHOOL CONCERT.—To be held at the new Academy of Music, Liberty street, on Friday evening next, the 14th inst. It is the object of the managers of the school to procure a mission building, and establish free baths in connection with the mission. A project has been made by a number of the school to hold a series of entertainments, as many as shall prove profitable, and by shaming all the expenses connected with holding them, that all the money received from contributions and sale of tickets may be appropriated to the object above named. This generous offer being accepted, it is confidently hoped that the concert may be peculiarly a success. Tickets for sale at the door on the evening of the concert, Price fifty cents. Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter of eight. de12-3t

CONVENIENT AND SIMPLE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial Affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief. M&F&S*

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great *law of self preservation*, which depends for its enforcement upon the *will of the individual*, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other definite tonics and stomach ea ls in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, HEALTH, the importance of using the BITTERS as a *degenerate* measure. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply inviting an enemy. It is guaranteed to cure Indigestion in all its forms and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official or proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncurrent funds and Checks bought and sold.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. oct

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Offices, Board of Trade Rooms, and cor Irwin Street and Duquesne Way.
This independent Line of Telegraph is now open for the transmission of Messages to and from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other Eastern towns and cities; also to all points on the Monongahela river to Morgantown. The patronage of the public is solicited, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to customers.
GEORGE H. THURSTON,
PRESIDENT.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1866.

There was no movement among our local securities to-day we could hear of, and all departments of business suffered from the exceedingly cold snap that set in early in the day.

—Money has accumulated pretty largely in the hands of many private capitalists who are carrying heavy balances, rather than embark in any new enterprises at the present incertitude of financial affairs. There is nothing offering for a quick, sure turn, in any of the local stocks, and investments are regarded as too high to invite purchasers. The most attractive of our local securities appear to be our county and city bonds, which can be had now sufficiently low to command attention from our capitalists.

Allegheny County Compromise Fives are cheaper at 77, and we wonder there are so few transactions in them. Pittsburgh Fives are selling in Philadelphia at 75½, but purchasers here would have to stand the commission and express charge, which would swell the price to about 76¾ and 77.

—The New York quotations to-day, received at noon, at the Stock Rooms of S. S. Bryan, indicate a favorable turn in some of the Railway lists particularly Pittsburgh and Cleveland, which shows a sharp advance. Business is so inactive in the mercantile ranks that money finds profitable employment in the stock market, and prices now are most favorable to investors. We present our usual list received at noon:

	Dec.	Dec. 8.
Loans	$737,001 68	$705,676 07 Dec. $2,701,611
Specie	10,501 68	14,582 60 Dec. 81 07
Circulation	21,381 00	1,974,070 Dec. 1,952 70
Deposits	208,880 17	203,07 .,422 Dec. 5,212 95
Legal Tenders	51,455 18	60,918 Dec. 9,462 82

The statement shows that depositors, as usual in a stringent money market, are withdrawing their capital and using it themselves, instead of allowing the banks to get a profit. The banks have been loaning large legal tender deposits. They have increased their circulation and curtailed their loans, and are generally moving in a direction unfavorable to ease in money. Some of the leading institutions are still deficient in legal tender, and some of them loan extent deserving the attention of Congress, as the value of the system consists largely in keeping each bank within legal limits.—N. Y. Times.

—The following shows the totals of the average of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

Capital	Last Week.	This Week.
Loans	$11,349,357	$11,412,193
Specie	1,139,557	1,179,4
Legal-tender	2,147,343	2,088,3
Deposits	9,179,5	9,2 ,,5
Due to Banks	2,742,94	2,730,896
Deposit with U. S.	1,042,500	1,042,500
Circulation	9,915,981	10,0 ,,527

The above exhibit shows a decrease in every item of the averages except that of circulation, which is increased by the issue of additional, and now exceeds ten millions of dollars. The movement in its general coming down, manifests the distrust that characterizes all departments of business. The aggregate clearings for the week ending Dec. 8 are $35,775,798 58, and the balances $3,340,457 50.

—General Jackson once said, "go home, gentlemen, there is no pressure any honest man should regret," etc. The return of prices toward natural value is no doubt distressing, but it will have to be endured. It may be the cause of individual loss, but it is a nation's blessing.

—An important decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, which will greatly relieve the grain commercial interests of Chicago. It is to the effect that warehouse receipts are not negotiable. Hitherto they have passed from hand to hand among commission men, and were taken readily by banks, the same as bank notes or any negotiable paper. The result of the decision will be that the transfer of all grain or other property in warehouses will have actually to be made, or the transaction deprived of responsibility. It is understood that application will be made to the Legislature for a law to place warehouse receipts on the same footing that they have hitherto held.

—The 15th of this month the interest will be due upon the second series of seven thirties. Amount of these notes outstanding three hundred millions. They are dated June 15, 1865, payable in three years from date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per annum, payable in currency. The interest upon the first series, or old seven-thirties, is due August 15 and February 15, and the notes are dated August 15, 1864. The third series of seven-thirties bear date of July 15, 1865, and their interest is payable July 15 and January 15. These last bear upon their face the option of the Government to pay the principal in gold at six per cent. There is no immediate prospect of the Treasurer's availing himself of this privilege, since coin must sink to the vicinity of 120 to make the operation profitable to the United States.

—The following were the closing prices for the principal stocks at Boston yesterday: Bay State 10s 103½; Concord 4s 44½; Copper Falls 40½@50; Franklin 45 offered; Hancock 133½ 135; Huron 38½@40; Mesnard 15½@; Minnesota 75½@77; National 15 offered; Pelhem 3½ offered; Pewabic 28½@29; Phœnix 61½@8; Pittsburgh 11 offered; Quincy 39½@40, Rockland 6a7; South Side 15½@; Star 15½@15½; St. Clair 6½@8; Superior 3½@3½; Winthrop 15½@2.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1866. }

There is no change to note in any of the leading departments of trade under this head. The offerings on all sides have been light and prices remain about the same, which are to a great extent nominal. Some merchants make concessions but this is not general. The receipts continue light. Since our last report, they were by river and rail as follows: Flour 182 barrels; Apples 261 barrels; Cheese 66; Corn 239 sacks, Barley 300 sacks; Oats 720 sacks; Wheat 160 sacks and one car; Rye 2 cars and 16 sacks; Potatoes 200 barrels and Hay 152 bales. There is but little doing here as yet in the way of packing, although the weather is very favorable. There has been an advance in hogs, since the advent of cold weather, from 25 to 35 cents gross. Packers seem indifferent as to buying at the prices.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Monday, says the hog market was a little more buoyant and settled with favorable changes of weather, and we hear of 1,000 hogs in three lots at 8½ and 8¾ gross, including one lot at 8.8 lbs. Also, light hog at 8¼c. The slaughter was heavy before and Sunday, all the packers being in operation; the killing Saturday amounting to 5,500 hogs, with 8,750 in pen. The receipts by the Louisville & Frankfort and Louisville & Nashville railroads, were 3,650 hogs.

In Louisville says the *Courier* a very large amount of coal has been received since the last report, both from Pittsburgh, the bulk of which is being sent further South. The receipts by the canal, and now excessive millions of dollars. The movement in its general coming down, manifests the distrust that characterizes all departments of business. The aggregate clearings for the week ending Dec. 8 are $35,775,798 58, and the balances $3,340,457 50.

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